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Remarks.—Female grouse from island localities in southeastern Alaska are uniformly of the reddish coloration described. There are two specimens at hand, an adult male and an adult female, from Glacier Bay, the only mainland point represented. These apparently are to be referred to *sitkensis*, but the female is appreciably less red than any of the island birds.

A form of dusky grouse is known to occur on the Queen Charlotte Islands, which lie midway between Vancouver Island and the Alexander Archipelago (Osgood, N. Am. Fauna, 21, 1901, p. 42), but whether *fuliginosus* or *sitkensis* I do not know. I have seen no specimens from those islands.

Berkeley, California, December 17, 1920.

FURTHER NOTES ON BIRDS OBSERVED NEAR WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

By ALEXANDER WETMORE

IN LATE WINTER and early spring of 1907 the writer made a collection of birds at Williams in northern Arizona, and later published observations on this work in which were given notes on 40 species (Kansas University Sci. Bull., vol. IV, no. 19, Sept., 1908, pp. 377-388). During the summer of 1918, I was in Williams again from July 6 to July 17, and, though engaged in writing certain reports, had opportunity during morning and evening of the long summer days to make observations on the bird life and to do some collecting. The list of birds observed as given herewith is far from exhaustive but supplements the notes published previously as it enumerates many of the breeding birds to be found in the vicinity. Advantage has been taken of the present opportunity to review the collection of skins made in this region in 1907 and to make certain changes in subspecific identifications in accordance with present day views in this ever shifting subject. In certain cases, however, it has been deemed inadvisable to take up the matter of subspecific forms.

The town of Williams is placed at the base of Bill Williams Mountain. A series of broken hills covered with yellow pine, scrub oaks, and mountain mahogany lie south and west of the village at the base of the mountain, while on the north is a level area forming part of the Coconino Plains. Zonal conditions about the town may be described as Transition, with Canadian zone on the mountain above. The boreal elements of the latter are found in north gulches at a comparatively low altitude. The upper Sonoran zone spreads over the flats to the north and is found to the west in descending the mountain below Supai. As may be imagined there had been considerable change in local conditions during the years that had elapsed since my last work here. The surrounding country had been divided into small ranches, with considerable areas under cultivation and more of the pine timber had been cut away. Some of the more notable changes brought about in the bird life are noted in the list that follows.

A number of birds seen during late winter and early spring in 1907 were not found in summer in 1918. These are enumerated here to complete the list given below. Following are the additional species:

Buteo b. calurus, *Sphyrapicus v. nuchalis*, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*, *Asyndesmus lewisi*, *Otocoris a. leucolaema*, *Aphelocoma woodhousei*, *Cyanocephalus*

cyaanocephalus, *Sturnella m. hoopesi*, *Carpodacus cassinii*, *Spinus p. pinus*, *Pooecetes g. confinis*, *Junco h. hyemalis*, *Junco h. mearnsi*, *Junco caniceps*, *Junco o. shufeldti*, *Lanius l. excubitorides*, *Oreoscoptes montanus*, *Certhia f. montana*, *Baeolophus i. griseus*, *Psaltiriparus plumbeus*, and *Regulus c. calendula*. These make a total of 65 species of birds observed by the writer in this locality.

1. *Zenaidura macroura marginella* (Woodhouse). Western Mourning Dove. Fairly common. One seen July 7 and several noted on July 9 and 11.

2. *Falco sparverius phalaena* (Lesson). Western Sparrow Hawk. Fairly common. Seen daily from July 7 to 14.

3. *Dryobates villosus leucothorectis* Oberholser. White-breasted Woodpecker. Common on the slopes of Bill Williams Mountain. A brood of young out of the nest but still under the care of their parents seen on July 8. Three specimens secured here in 1907 have the following wing measurements: Male (March 19) 124 mm., female (March 2) 126 mm., female (March 8) 122 mm. In the male two or three of the outer median wing coverts have narrow streaks of white along the shaft. In the first female mentioned above all of the outer median coverts are conspicuously marked with white and there is a white spot on one of the lesser coverts. The third specimen has the white limited to a very narrow linear spot not more than two millimeters long on one median covert in either wing.

4. *Balanosphyra formicivora aculeata* (Mearns). Mearns Woodpecker. This species was common among the oaks on the level flat west of town and also in similar growth south of Williams around the eastern base of Bill Williams Mountain. Young fully grown were seen on my arrival. I found this woodpecker shy and secretive at times so that it frequently hid behind limbs and remained motionless for long periods in order to escape observation. One evening at dusk several were greatly excited when I was "squeaking" in an endeavor to call up an owl.

5. *Colaptes cafer collaris* Vigors. Red-shafted Flicker. This Flicker was common among the yellow pines throughout the region. On July 9 I noted that young birds were apparently fully grown.

6. *Chordeiles virginianus henryi* (Cassin). Western Nighthawk. The Nighthawk was common about Williams and numbers were seen coursing low over the ground along side streets at dusk. On July 11 one was heard booming in the canyon south of town.

7. *Selasphorus rufus* (Gmelin). Rufous Hummingbird. This species appeared in numbers on July 13 and had evidently just arrived in migration as none had been observed previously. The birds were feeding at a large gentian, probing one or two flowers at a time and then pausing to rest for a minute or two on a twig. They continued to feed until it was so dark that I had some difficulty in finding my way down over the rocks out of the narrow gully in which I had been watching them. In flying their wings made a subdued humming and the birds called *chewp chewp* in a low tone. All that were seen on this occasion were males, but on the next evening, July 14, I observed several females. Specimens were taken.

8. *Selasphorus platycercus* (Swainson). Broad-tailed Hummingbird. This hummer was fairly common about the base of Bill Williams Mountain and was observed daily. An adult male was shot on July 7 and others were observed until July 14.

9. *Tyrannus vociferans* Swainson. Cassin Kingbird. A few of these Kingbirds were found about scattered yellow pines in the areas south and west of Williams. Two pairs frequented tall pines standing in the streets of the town where their loud notes were heard morning and evening.

10. *Nuttallornis borealis* (Swainson). Olive-sided Flycatcher. The Olive-sided Flycatcher was common in the small gulches on the north and east slopes of Bill Williams Mountain. While no nests were observed, the birds were evidently paired and specimens taken on July 14 were in breeding condition. A female was secured on this date that had deposited eggs. The birds were observed daily from July 7 to 14. Usually they were found perched in the tops of the tallest dead pines, but on occasion they alighted among the limbs of living Douglas fir. In feeding they were very active and then often descended for short periods to lower perches. I found that each bird had favorite posts for observation and shifted about from one to another. Their call notes were heard at intervals during the day and at evening came continually from the mountain sides, one of the few bird voices that was heard in the dusk of the canyons as the

sun was descending behind the shoulder of the mountain. The most common note was a loud *pip pip* that in pitch, cadence, and insistence reminded one of the call of some young bird, while another more musical call sometimes given while flying was *pray teer* varied occasionally to *whit pray teer*.

11. *Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni* (Swainson). Western Wood Pewee. Common.

12. *Empidonax difficilis difficilis* Baird. Western Flycatcher. One was seen July 7 in the gulch south of town at an altitude of about 7500 feet.

13. *Cyanocitta stelleri diademata* (Bonaparte). Long-crested Jay. This species was common in areas where there were coniferous growths. By July 9 I noted that the young were fully grown.

14. *Sturnella neglecta* Audubon. Western Meadowlark. The Western Meadowlark was fairly common in the open country north of Williams. This species was not noted here in 1907 and so may have come in with increased cultivation of the land as has happened elsewhere in the west. Search was made for *Sturnella magna hoopesi*, the only meadowlark present here in 1907, but none could be found. This brings up an interesting question as to the possibility of this form having been replaced by the Western Meadowlark through a change in ecological conditions. In this connection I may add that specimens collected here in 1907 leave no doubt as to the former presence of the Texas Meadowlark.

15. *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus). English Sparrow. Since its arrival in 1907 (as noted in my previous account, p. 383) this species has increased until it is fairly common about the streets of Williams.

16. *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis* (Say). House Finch. Individuals were seen about the Camp Clover Ranger Station, west of Williams, on July 13, and near a ranch south of Williams on July 14.

17. *Loxia curvirostra stricklandi* Ridgway. Mexican Crossbill. Crossbills were observed at about 8000 feet on Bill Williams Mountain on July 7, and one was seen among the broken hills south of town on July 11.

18. *Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus* Oberholser. Green-backed Goldfinch. Fairly common in open localities near Williams and breeding in the shade trees in town. On July 9 two pairs were feeding on the seeds of a composite (*Hymenopappus scaposus*) on a rocky hillside near the dam above town. The birds flew to perches on stones, climbed onto the plant stems, which were from six to ten inches tall, and then sidled out quickly along them as they slowly bent toward the ground. When the seed head was reached it was torn open without hesitation and the birds began at once to eat.

19. *Chondestes grammacus strigatus* Swainson. Western Lark Sparrow. These sparrows were fairly common in open country west and south of town. Recorded on July 10, 13 and 14.

20. *Spizella passerina arizonae* Coues. Western Chipping Sparrow. Common.

21. *Junco phaeonotus dorsalis* Henry. Red-backed Junco. This Junco bred in small numbers on the slopes of Bill Williams Mountain and in the broken region at its eastern base. A breeding female was collected July 7. On July 11 a pair were much excited by "squeaking".

22. *Pipilo maculatus montanus* Swarth. Spurred Towhee. This species was fairly common among the broken hills covered with scrub oaks. A breeding female was taken on July 11.

23. *Zamelodia melanocephala* (Swainson). Black-headed Grosbeak. This Grosbeak was common on the lower slopes of Bill Williams Mountain. Males were still singing and were heard calling and scolding at intervals. On July 7, at an altitude of about 7800 feet I found a nest resting on a horizontal limb against the trunk of a slender oak, about five feet from the ground. The male was on the nest brooding four young from four to six days old. These young had down of a dull white color on the head and back. The open mouth was outlined in bright yellow. The nest was composed of grass and weed stems and was rather flat though the cup was deep enough to contain the young readily.

24. *Piranga ludoviciana* (Wilson). Western Tanager. The Western Tanager was common on the slopes of Bill Williams Mountain and about its base and was breeding. Males were heard singing from the tops of the yellow pines and though not wild

usually slipped away when I tried to get directly under them. An immature bird in juvenal plumage recently from the nest was taken on July 14.

25. *Piranga hepatica oreophasma* Oberholser. Hepatic Tanager. This fine tanager was fairly common among the low yellow pines remaining among the broken hills south of Williams around the eastern base of Bill Williams Mountain. The birds were breeding here, as was shown by the condition of females taken, and were found usually in pairs. In feeding they worked methodically, flying from tree to tree, the male showing a flash of red in passing. Usually they alighted among the lower limbs and then worked out on the tips of the branches, fluttering up from limb to limb toward the top. Once a male dropped to the ground after an escaping insect. On one occasion I saw a male feeding a female and shot her under the impression that she was a young bird. The male of this pair was still in immature plumage but was molting and had developed a few red feathers. The call note of this species was a soft *chewp chewp* that curiously enough was very similar to the call of the Porto Rican Tanager (*Nesospingus speculiferus*).

26. *Progne subis subis* (Linnaeus). Purple Martin. A pair of these martins was observed about Williams on July 6 and 7, and on July 9 two pairs were circling over the canyon south of town.

27. *Tachycineta thalassina lepida* (Mearns). Northern Violet-green Swallow. This species was fairly common and several pairs nested in the canyon south of town. They were seen in the evening hawking for insects or resting on telephone wires.

28. *Vireosylva gilva swainsoni* (Baird). Western Warbling Vireo. These birds were seen among quaking aspens on July 8 and 14.

29. *Lanivireo solitarius plumbeus* (Coues). Plumbeous Vireo. Plumbeous Vireos were fairly common among oaks and aspens near Williams.

30. *Vermivora virginiae* (Baird). Virginia Warbler. This species was fairly common in occurrence. On July 7 a female was flushed from a nest among scrub oaks on the lower slopes of Bill Williams, but the nest could not be found. A male was heard singing on July 9. On July 14 I found a brood of fully grown young still in company with their parents. They were very active in working through the limbs of oaks and pines, and constantly twitched the tail up and down, a very characteristic motion. All were silent.

31. *Dendroica aestiva* (Gmelin). Yellow Warbler. A male was seen in the canyon south of Williams on July 8 and another on July 14. Neither of these birds was secured. It was believed that they were migrants.

32. *Dendroica auduboni auduboni* (J. K. Townsend). Audubon Warbler. Common. Males were in song as late as July 14.

33. *Dendroica graciae* Baird. Grace Warbler. These birds were found in small numbers among the yellow pines and oaks in the canyon south of Williams. At this season males were not singing, so that it was difficult to locate them, as the birds, though quick and active, are very small. On July 8 several were seen and breeding males were collected in an area of yellow pine forest with an undergrowth of scrub oak. Several came down and scolded at me sharply.

34. *Dendroica nigrescens* (J. K. Townsend). Black-throated Gray Warbler. A male was singing among oaks on the slopes of Bill Williams Mountain at an altitude of 7300 feet on July 7.

35. *Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus* Say. Rock Wren. Common. Broods of grown young were seen on July 6 and July 11. These immature birds had a number of odd, bizarre call notes that several times deceived me into following them in hope of discovering some other species. They were tame and came fearlessly within a few feet of me, peering about under the rocks, examining the smallest cracks and squeezing in and around small crevices.

36. *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus* Ridgway. Canyon Wren. Fairly common around Bill Williams Mountain. On July 8 a female was found feeding young in the canyon south of town. The young, three in number, though not fully fledged, had left the nest and reposed at the bottom of a cleft in the rock in a space two inches wide. Here they dozed in semi-darkness while awaiting the coming of food. The labor of caring for them seemed to be left entirely to the female, though the male was in the vicinity. The female came and went fearlessly carrying food, in the form of brown crickets with elongated antennae, paying little attention to me as I peered in the crevice with my face

barely two feet away. After feeding she carried away excrement exactly as though the young were in the nest. The young were able to climb up and down the steepest rock surfaces with no difficulty whatever. When placed in the open, they became more alert and after a minute or so clambered away toward shelter. The heat of the sun, though apparently mild, affected them severely so that they panted heavily and closed their eyes seeming almost overpowered; it is probable that never before had they felt its rays. The call note for food was a faint *tsee tsee*.

Two specimens secured at Williams in 1907 were identified in my previous paper as *Catherpes m. polioptilus*, after comparison with the very inadequate series of other Canyon Wrens at hand in my collection and in that of the Museum of the University of Kansas. Further study of these two birds, however, seem to indicate that they are intermediate between *C. m. conspersus* and *C. m. polioptilus* (the latter apparently being in itself a somewhat indefinite, poorly characterized series of intermediate groups). The birds in question are a female taken March 4, and a male March 21, 1907, both secured in the canyon south of Williams. The male is slightly darker above than the female, in this verging slightly toward *polioptilus*. It is large enough also to be included in the lower range of measurements of that form. The female, paler in color, agrees with *conspersus*, and is too small to come within the range of measurements of *polioptilus*. Viewed from above both specimens have the head almost imperceptibly darker than in *conspersus*. On the other hand the back is distinctly paler than in *polioptilus*. After careful consideration it has seemed that the two are slightly nearer *conspersus* and they are placed with that form.

37. *Troglodytes aedon parkmani* Audubon. Western House Wren. Fairly common. Nearly fledged young were found in a hole in an oak stub on July 11.

38. *Sitta carolinensis nelsoni* Mearns. Rocky Mountain Nuthatch. Common on the slopes and around the base of Bill Williams Mountain. A brood of fully grown young was seen July 8. The notes of this form are slurred and are given less clearly and sharply than the calls of the eastern subspecies.

39. *Sitta pygmaea pygmaea* Vigors. Pygmy Nuthatch. Common. A brood of young out of the nest was noted on July 10.

40. *Penthestes gambeli gambeli* (Ridgway). Mountain Chickadee. Common on Bill Williams Mountain.

41. *Hylocichla guttata auduboni* (Baird). Rocky Mountain Hermit Thrush. One was heard singing on July 14 high up on Bill Williams Mountain.

42. *Planesticus migratorius propinquus* (Ridgway). Western Robin. Robins were common in the town of Williams and in the surrounding region. Young just from the nest were seen on July 11 and 12.

43. *Sialia mexicana bairdi* Ridgway. Chestnut-backed Bluebird. Common. A few pairs were seen in the streets of town; and in the country this was the most common bluebird. Young fully grown but still in juvenal plumage were noted from July 10 to 14. On the latter date young were very common.

44. *Sialia currucoides* (Bechstein). Mountain Bluebird. Fairly common.

Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., May 26, 1920.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Late Fall Occurrence of the Lutescent Warbler at Berkeley.—A notable feature of bird life in the San Francisco Bay region during the current fall and winter season has been the loitering of Orange-crowned or Lutescent warblers (perhaps both) for a considerable period beyond their usual dates of disappearance.

On October 31, I found a bird dying in Faculty Glade on the University of California Campus, which was identified by Dr. Grinnell as a Lutescent Warbler (*Vermivora celata lutescens*). The specimen, now no. 39793, is preserved in the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. This postdates the previous record for this location by some 36 days.

On October 14, November 1, and November 15, and on intermediate dates not re-